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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/056,300	01/22/2002	Srinivas Mandyam	2102299-991130	2017

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, MAIKHANH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2176	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/26/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/056,300	MANDYAM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Maikhanh Nguyen	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 November 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10 and 14-18* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10 and 14-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 11/13/2006 to the original application filed 01/22/2002.

Claims 1-10 and 14-19 are presented for examination. Claim 19 has been added. Claims 1 and 10 have been amended. Claims 11-13 have been canceled. Claims 1 and 10 are independent claims.

35 U.S.C. § 112, 1st paragraph

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-10 and 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Specification does not explicitly describe nor is sufficiently clear for one of ordinary skill in art to recognize the features "*rendering the specific content on a display of mobile device*" (claim 1), "*rendering the second content on the display of mobile device if the second content is the desired content*" (claim 10); and *"rendering the specific unstructured content that is extracted from the web page on a display of a mobile device"* (claim 19) as amended/added by Applicant in the amendment filed 11/13/2006.

The Examiner could not locate the details of the features "*rendering the specific content on a display of mobile device*", "*rendering the second content on the display of mobile device if the second content is the desired content*", and *"rendering the specific unstructured content that is extracted from the web page on a display of a mobile device"* in the specification.

Dependent claims 2-9 and 13-18 are rejected for fully incorporating the deficiencies of their base claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international

application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-10 and 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipating by **Polonsky et al.** (US 7,072,984, filed 04/25/2001, Provisional application No. 60/199, 858, filed 04/6/2000).

As to claim 19:

Polonsky teaches a computer-based method for use with a web page comprising unstructured content *(e.g., method is provided for enabling an electronic device to efficiently access information content) [see the Abstract]*, the method comprising:

- using regular expression matching to extract specific unstructured content from a web page *(e.g., utilizes regular expression pattern-matching to impose a template over a document and attempts to match the template to the document/ uses a regular expression pattern-matching machine as applicable to DOM trees...a number of proprietary regular expression tags and attributes that describe how the template normalizer 84 should match and modify original content... The template normalizer 84 deals with a document or XML document in two steps: first it uses the regular expression pattern-matching machine to impose itself over a document and attempts to match the template to the document content. The match is performed using the regular expression tags in the template to apply standard regular expression algorithms) [see col.3, line 17-49 and col.19 lines 27-64];* and

- rendering the specific unstructured content that is extracted from the web page on a display of a mobile device *(e.g., the client browser receives and presents the information content on the electronic device...allow for electronic devices with limited hardware capability to access, on the fly, feature rich static and dynamic content, and applications. The server browser enables a client browser that utilizes a particular markup language to access information content that is of any type of markup language or technology...allowing wireless devices, with intermittent, limited connectivity, processing power capability etc. to provide a similar experience achieved with a desktop PC...enable quick access to the desired portions of the information content...a client browser for navigating the accessed information content, wherein the client browser is hosted on a wireless device... dynamically formatting the accessed information content according to an appropriate markup language for the client browser and according to capabilities of the client browser... delivery of the information content to the client browser) [see the Abstract; col.2, lines 39-53 and col.29, lines 1-22].*

As to claim 1:

The rejection of claim 19 above is incorporated herein in full. Polonsky further teaches creating set of selection envelopes, wherein each selection envelop is associated with at least one selection command for locating a particular portion of the content within the web page, wherein each selection command is a function configure to locate the

particular portion of the content to be enclosed by a corresponding selection envelope, wherein each successive selection command narrows the content to be enclosed by the selection envelope corresponding to the selection command; and applying each selection command and its corresponding selection envelope to the content until the specific content from the web page is enclosed in a particular one of the selection envelopes *(e.g., a normalizer adaptively tailors and folderizes markup based information content to accommodate an electronic device's particular software, hardware, and network characteristics... organizes any markup based information content into folders of interest. The user of the electronic device can then further explore the folders of interest as desired... Use of metatags can allow customization of original information content if a modified outcome is desired at the electronic device...the metatags provide instruction to an automatic normalizer including, but not limited to, direct output of information content without normalization, the promotion of content into or out of folders, and dropping or filtering information content from the serialized output to an electronic device....allow for electronic devices with limited hardware capability to access, on the fly, feature rich static and dynamic content, and applications. The server browser enables a client browser that utilizes a particular markup language to access information content that is of any type of markup language or technology. The distributed browser minimizes the functionality required on the device and implements the CPU and memory intensive functions on a server in the network, thus allowing wireless devices, with intermittent, limited connectivity, processing power capability etc. to provide a similar experience achieved with a desktop PC... The normalizer organizes the DOM tree into tiers or*

folders under headings that contain related content. The result is a set of hierarchical DOM node collections. The characteristics of font, font size, font color, hue saturation comparison of background and foreground color and Cascading Style Sheet or XSLT properties are used to determine the weight of a text node. The weight is then used to determine whether it will be inserted into a normalized document tree as a parent or child. The parent nodes become folder titles and the child nodes become the folder contents.... the automatic normalizer 80 in the normalizer 124 maintains the context of the information content before taking the electronic device 104 specifics into account. The automatic normalization process does this by organizing the information content into folders. The result of this approach is that sets of nested folders are created which the user can "walk" the information content on the electronic device 104. The titles of the folders are sent to the electronic device 104 first and the user can determine if the contents of particular folders are of interest. This not only increases usability in terms of reduced content to scroll through for the user and time spent scrolling through the page, it also optimizes wireless bandwidth utilization because less data is sent to the electronic device 104.... With integration of the automatic normalization algorithms, a template can be utilized to drop and reorder content while calling the automatic normalization algorithms to partition the content into a hierarchical set of folders.... The markup defines a set of attributes that can be introduced to existing HTML content. These attributes are triggers for the automatic normalization process to perform certain operations such as move content or create a folder) [see col.2, line 65-col.3, line 49 and col.16, line 64-col.17, line 58].

As to claim 2:

Polonsky teaches begin marker and an end marker, which respectively define the beginning and end of the selection envelope *(e.g., The normalizer organizes the DOM tree into tiers or folders under headings that contain related content. The result is a set of hierarchical DOM node collections. The characteristics of font, font size, font color, hue saturation comparison of background and foreground color and Cascading Style Sheet or XSLT properties are used to determine the weight of a text node. The weight is then used to determine whether it will be inserted into a normalized document tree as a parent or child) [see col.16, line 64-col.17, line 58].*

As to claim 3:

Polonsky teaches a parent envelope and a child envelope *(e.g., The parent nodes become folder titles and the child nodes become the folder contents) [see col.16, line 64-col.17, line 19].*

As to claim 4:

Hutsch teaches the child envelope is nested within the parent envelope *(e.g., The normalizer organizes the DOM tree into tiers or folders under headings that contain related content... sets of nested folders are created which the user can "walk" the information content on the electronic device 104) [see col.16, line 64-col.17, line 67].*

As to claim 5:

Polonsky teaches the child envelope partially overlaps the parent envelope *(e.g., The normalizer organizes the DOM tree into tiers or folders under headings that contain related content... sets of nested folders are created which the user can "walk" the information content on the electronic device 104) [see col.16, line 64-col.17, line 67].*

As to claim 6:

Polonsky teaches the child envelope is completely outside of the parent envelope *(e.g., a normalizer adaptively tailors and folderizes markup based information content to accommodate an electronic device's particular software, hardware, and network characteristics... organizes any markup based information content into folders of interest. ... The normalizer organizes the DOM tree into tiers or folders under headings that contain related content. The result is a set of hierarchical DOM node collections. The characteristics of font, font size, font color, hue saturation comparison of background and foreground color and Cascading Style Sheet or XSLT properties are used to determine the weight of a text node. The weight is then used to determine whether it will be inserted into a normalized document tree as a parent or child. The parent nodes become folder titles and the child nodes become the folder contents) [see col.2, line 65-col.3, line 37 and col.16, line 64-col.17, line 9].*

As to claim 7:

Polonsky teaches a command based on the web page structure *(e.g., query for content of interest) [see col.26, lines 23].*

As to claim 8:

Polonsky teaches a command based on a character pattern *(e.g., In addition to transmitting the resource identifier, the user agent 113 might inform the information source 102 of the client browser 112 type, electronic device 104 capabilities, and user preferences in the request headers and receives information identifying the properties of the data received (such as the content type, length and encoding) in the response headers. The headers that are sent back and forth between the information source 102 and the server browser 110 may also contain one or more cookies stored at the server browser 110 on behalf of the client browser 112) [see col.7, lines 16-25].*

As to claim 9:

Polonsky teaches a combined command based on both web page structure and a character pattern *(e.g., In addition to transmitting the resource identifier, the user agent 113 might inform the information source 102 of the client browser 112 type, electronic device 104 capabilities, and user preferences in the request headers and receives information identifying the properties of the data received (such as the content type, length and encoding) in the response headers) [see col.7, lines 16-22].*

As to claim 10:

The rejections of claim 1 and 19 above is incorporated herein in full. Polonsky further teaches determining whether the first content is the desired content; extracting the first content if the first content is the desired content; defining a child selection envelope corresponding to the second command for locating second content within the web page if the first content is not said desired content; using the second selection command associated with the child selection command to select the second content from the web page; determining whether the second content is the desired content; and extracting the second content if the second content is the desired content *(e.g., metatags embedded in a markup language at the information source can provide instructions to the normalizer to take appropriate actions. Use of metatags can allow customization of original information content if a modified outcome is desired at the electronic device... separate QDOM 116 arrays 180 are used for the values representing the following properties of each element node 184: element name tag 188, parent node 192, previous element sibling 196, next element sibling 200, first child element 204, and first attribute 208. Similarly, each attribute node can be described with the following properties including attribute name tag, attribute value tag, previous attribute sibling, and next attribute sibling. Separate arrays can be stored in the QDOM 116 for attribute data, or it can be overlaid in the same arrays used for element data....The normalizer organizes the DOM tree into tiers or folders under headings that contain related content. The result is a set of hierarchical DOM node collections. The characteristics of font, font size, font color, hue saturation comparison of background and foreground color and Cascading Style Sheet*

or XSLT properties are used to determine the weight of a text node. The weight is then used to determine whether it will be inserted into a normalized document tree as a parent or child. The parent nodes become folder titles and the child nodes become the folder contents. Thus, higher weight document objects are pushed to the top of the tree so the user can decide whether to "walk" down the branch or not... When a weighted node is encountered, the node weight is added to the accumulated weight. When a content node is encountered it is assigned the accumulated weight and becomes a weighted node. The weighted node finds its position on the weighted node stack by finding the lightest element on the stack with a weight greater than his (node's parent). Stack nodes from that point on are preferably deleted from the stack. The new weighted node becomes a child node for that parent. When the node goes out of scope (e.g. if a TABLE is ended), the normalization process checks the weighted node stack to remove all nodes that belonged to the expired scope of influence.... The template normalizer 84 deals with a document or XML document in two steps: first it uses the regular expression pattern-matching machine to impose itself over a document and attempts to match the template to the document content. The match is performed using the regular expression tags in the template to apply standard regular expression algorithms. If that process fails, the changes specified by the template are not applied, and the document is conveyed to the automatic normalizer 80. If the match process succeeds, the template normalizer 84 will apply changes as specified by the attributes of the matched regular expression elements. Changes include dropping nodes, creation of new folders or tiers, re-parenting nodes, assigning new titles to nodes, etc. During the application of the changes, the template

normalizer 84 can use a complex state variable syntax to refer to the parts of the document) [see col.3, lines 6-49 and col.16, line 64-col.17, line 27; and col.19, line 65-col.20, line 10].

As to claim 14:

Polonsky teaches a section of a web page *(e.g., request a specific web page) [see col.7, lines 5-15].*

As to claim 15:

Polonsky teaches determining whether the source is structure or unstructured, and selecting the at least one selection command is based upon this determination *(e.g., In addition to transmitting the resource identifier, the user agent 113 might inform the information source 102 of the client browser 112 type, electronic device 104 capabilities, and user preferences in the request headers and receives information identifying the properties of the data received (such as the content type, length and encoding) in the response headers) [see col.7, lines 16-25].*

As to claim 16:

Polonsky teaches structure based command selected from, among other things, select by attribute commands *(e.g., In addition to transmitting the resource identifier, the user agent 113 might inform the information source 102 of the client browser 112 type, electronic device 104 capabilities, and user preferences in the request headers and*

receives information identifying the properties of the data received (such as the content type, length and encoding) in the response headers) [see col.7, lines 16-25].

As to claim 17:

Polonsky teaches a character based command selected from, among other things, select text matching pattern commands *(e.g., utilizes regular expression pattern-matching to impose a template over a document and attempts to match the template to the document/ uses a regular expression pattern-matching machine as applicable to DOM trees... uses the regular expression pattern-matching machine to impose itself over a document and attempts to match the template to the document content. The match is performed using the regular expression tags in the template to apply standard regular expression algorithms) [see col.3, lines 17-22 and col.19, lines 27-64].*

As to claim 18:

Refer to the rejection of claim 9.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 11/13/2006 have been fully considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection necessitated by Applicant's amendments.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Tran et al. US Pat. No. 6,253,367 Issued: Jun. 26, 2001
- Aberg et al. US Pat. No. 6,993,362 Issued: Jan. 31, 2006
- Hutsch et al. US Pub. No. 2001/0034771 A1 Pub. Date: Oct. 25, 2001
- Dames et al. U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0129067 A1 Pub. Date: Sep. 12, 2002
- D. Babowal et al., "*From Information to Knowledge: Introducing WebStract's Knowledge Engineering Approach*," Proceeding of the 1999 IEEE Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering, May 1999, pp. 1525-1530.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact information

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maikhanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4093. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:00am – 5:30 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached at (571) 272-4136.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for patents
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Maikhanh Nguyen

William F. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER